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The topics covered in the volume are individual and collective bargaining, the minimum wage, hours of labor, safety and health legislation, social insurance, and the administration of labor laws. On all of these subjects the authors present useful compilations of what expert investigators of actual conditions have discovered, what legislatures have enacted and what courts have decided.

Thomas Reed Powell.

CHAPIN ON TORTS. By H. GERALD CHAPIN. St. Paul: WEST PUBLISHING Co. 1917. pp. xiv, 695.

It was surprising that in the thirty odd volumes composing the Hornbook Series, although there were volumes on such branches of the law as Admiralty, Construction and Interpretation of Laws, Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure, and Mining Law, there was no adequate book on the law of Torts. True, Jaggard on Torts is a Hornbook; but it was published more than twenty years ago and has not been revised since. It is a Hornbook in name only; for it can hardly be said that a two volume work, consisting of over thirteen hundred pages, is a "Handbook of the Law", as the volumes of the Series profess to be. Chapin on Torts is, therefore, a welcome addition to the Hornbooks. The book is divided into two parts (1) General Principles (2) Specific Torts. Under General Principles, the author considers the tort concept, intent and motive as a basis for legal liability, proximate cause, defenses, parties and conflict of laws. It is interesting to note that in his treatment of defenses, the author has divided the subject into (1) inherent defenses and (2) collateral defenses; grouping under the former heading acts of necessity, acts of State, acts done under the police power; and under the latter, abatement by death, agreements not to sue, Statute of Limitations. What the author calls "inherent defenses" has been treated by some other text writers as harms that are not torts. Mr. Chapin's classification, however, is the more logical one, and certainly causes less confusion to the student. In the second part of the work, the specific torts are treated in separate chapters, the remedies, the defenses and the damages being dealt with in their proper place under each chapter. The result of this method of treatment is to make clearer to the reader the principles governing the specific tort, for all the rules applicable to each tort are grouped together in one place. The chapter dealing with the interference with contractual rights follows a classification that is worthy of attention. The author there discusses the subject quite fully from the point of view of prospective contracts of employment, prospective contracts not of employment, existing contracts of employment, existing contracts not of employment. The book is very readable and very understandable: which is due, to a great extent, to the fact that the author illustrates general principles by numerous concrete examples. The important recent cases are, of course cited but it is annoying to have all the cases cited without dates. Chapin on Torts will be found to be useful by all who desire a handy, clear, yet full treatment of the law of Torts.